

PORTLAND INQUIRER.

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All Men are Created Equal.—Declaration of Independence.

VOL. X.

The Great Conspiracy

AGAINST LIBERTY.

Highly Important.

A few months since we endeavored to direct public attention to the fact, that a plot was on foot to make a new Slave State on the shores of the Pacific. It showed that the plot was to turn the State of California, on the groundlessness that the slaves of the large landholders in the southern half of it were extremely oppressive, and the geographical position of the country, and at the present time, a division that the feeling in favor of it was sought to be increased by the imposition of burdens falling with peculiar weight on the lower half of the State; that the chief object of the plot was the introduction of slavery, which was supposed to be adapted to the lower latitudes, and would find ready admission under a "Terror." Good men, who had been incited by their conspirators to pro-slavery men, determined to carry out a policy to which the South had been warmly committed, and for which the Southern Congress had labored and struggled. It was, however, through a combination of Hunker Whigs and Free-Soilers, "sought to defeat Fremont, and succeeded in preventing the election of a U. S. Senator from California." A copy of a letter from a citizen of Oregon, California, to whom had been offered the editorship of the new paper to be established for the purpose of the conspiracy; his testimony to the fact of the plot, and his being explicit and conclusive.

The late news from California, that we raised in our columns, has now been fully vindicated, and the San Francisco papers admit that the movement is not only a foolish one, but the consequence of it, is probably fatal; probably he who extorted it, to the Pacific coast. Indeed they say that this is the true origin of the plot.

"We have every kind of reason to believe," says the San Francisco Evening Picayune, "that the scheme of division was originally made a plan of converting the entire slave territory—although it has since assumed a different form, and is now advocated by a different party." It was working with a view to the ultimate establishment of a new state on the Pacific.

In the article "Fremont," is discussing the project which is avowed by many of the settlers of the Pacific, from the sandy deserts of the south, and assent the southern half of it to the slave-holders and their people, says:

"We hope that this movement will be successful, because of the natural right of individual slaveholders to a portion of that country—but for a much more important reason, namely, the necessity the south has now of a market for its surplus population, receding before the tide of abolitionists, is coming down on the cotton growing states. Within the lapse of twenty years, or thereabouts, the cotton and tobacco bearing the south, the negro population will be natural increase and its additions from the states bordering on the north, will put the free men of this section in a condition of extremity. With nothing but enemies without, and a people rapidly increasing, twice as strong in numbers as that of the whites, for those enemies to work upon, a rebellion is inevitable."

These who have the means of subduing them, and those who, by condition, are obliged to submit to the destiny of things around them, will exist only in terror. It is to avoid this extremity that the south took part in the war. It is in the presence of this calamity that we have appealed to our fathers for justice. It is in seeking a defense from that calamity that we have called upon the public, so as to see no invasion in northern aggression, or, in heat for office, has the hardihood to deride it and its terrible consequences."

The passage, we perceive, is quoted with approval by the Washington Southern Press. It is absurd to suppose that it, to make a more emphatic admission of the evils of slavery, than is comprised in these sentences. We are, however, in full agreement with it.

The black population, we suppose, is more numerous in these states, with a rapidity which, unless an outlet is made for it, will put the free men in a condition of extremity, and render the south, as it stands, at hand when they will exist only in terror.

They therefore demand additional territory, in which the evil may be weakened by dispersion and dilution. They ask for a posthumous state, or, if you will, a new state, coming upon them. By allowing room in which slavery may extend itself, the dangerous accumulation of the black population is deferred for a few years longer. But if it is to be done, it must be done in a manner to comprehend within its sphere a greater number of states. There is nothing to prevent it from being, ultimately, as great and dangerous as in South Carolina. If that is not possible, then make but little difference in the great results of the Southern confederacy, under the circumstances, making a reasonable demand, and one which is our duty as republicans to grant."

The proslavery men, then, who insist that the whole world is to be converted to their way, do we do? What is the San Diego? The North? Does any one doubt for a moment that it does? Any one doubt that her independence will be recognized by the Federal Government? Does any one doubt that she will be admitted into the Union? Does any one doubt that she will be allowed to come in?

We can sit with our hands full in California, and a man is sure to turn up to oppose us. Again, we say, what do we do with the San Joaquin Islands? The North want them for a free state. What are we to do with every state, and all around our borders? So long as the United States have boundaries not identical with those of the confederacy, so long will the storm impend over her.

"Abolitionism is a fire which has been lit in the North. In the last ten years we have seen it spread to a conflagration, and it never can rest satisfied until it is broken from existence. We are in a hell, not in a sealed casket. And while it seems to us that the action of the South makes but little difference in the great results of the Southern confederacy, under the circumstances, making a reasonable demand, and one which is our duty as republicans to grant."

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A committee appointed a little meeting of citizens of San Diego, has issued an address in favor of division, and called a Convention on the subject, which was to meet at Santa Barbara on the third Monday in Octo-

ber.

The Philadelphia *North American* says that "a State cannot be divided except by or with the consent of Congress." The language of the Constitution is: "No state shall be formed or admitted within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of Congress." This provision, we suppose, does not prohibit a State from withdrawing its sovereignty from a portion of its territory; and the People thereof might organize a Government for that portion, and the whole world would be pleased to see it, and the system so vast as to endanger the very existence of the Republic. It contemplates the perpetuity of slavery, instead of looking to its termination by abrogating the clause, and the slaves being set free.

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This game is going on in California, the old political parties have been crying for a posthumous state, and the Union will fail before such corruption and perfidy of its aims and principles. They are the division of California, the Southern portion to be free.

The non-intervention doctrine, is however,

by herself, and with her fundamental law of enslaving slavery. It was this consequence of the whole of our Pacific coast to freedom that caused the most intense opposition to laws imposing involuntary servitude, and the arguments to recommend the Northern members of Congress to the abandonment of the Proviso in relation to the Territories, and to the passage of the memorable fugitive Law. The plot to turn the State of California, on the groundlessness that the slaves of the large landholders in the southern half of it were extremely oppressive, and the geographical position of the country, and the provisions of a division that the feeling in favor of it was sought to be increased by the imposition of burdens falling with peculiar weight on the lower half of the State; that the chief object of the plot was the introduction of slavery, which was supposed to be adapted to the lower latitudes, and would find ready admission under a "Terror." Good men, who had been incited by their conspirators to pro-slavery men, determined to carry out a policy to which the South had been warmly committed, and for which the Southern Congress had labored and struggled. It was, however, through a combination of Hunker Whigs and Free-Soilers, "sought to defeat Fremont, and succeeded in preventing the election of a U. S. Senator from California." A copy of a letter from a citizen of Oregon, California, to whom had been offered the editorship of the new paper to be established for the purpose of the conspiracy; his testimony to the fact of the plot, and his being explicit and conclusive.

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"The Whigs of New York as a body are ready to sustain the subjection of any Territories or States to Slave Power, by laws imposing involuntary servitude, as punishment for crime, and they rejoice to think that to that effect is now pending or about to be presented."

At this time, however, a proposition more dangerous was pending, and likely to be presented—and that was, to divide California, and organize its southern half into a Territorial Government, without restriction as to its power to make a slave.

We call upon the People to awake. The men who tell them that the Question of Slavery is finally adjusted, are false prophets. False teachers, and deceivers of the eyes gain them the life. If they permit us to go on deluding the People, the next Congress may be the theatre of the triumph of as desperate a plot to defraud Freedom of her rights as any that has disgraced the annals of the country.

DESIGNS ON MEXICO.

A revolution in the northern states of Mexico is now in progress, instigated and carried on, with a view to exterminate slavery there. It is steadily gaining foothold in Utah and New Mexico, since troops sent to defend and abandon the Proviso, and the determination is to obtain large regions of Mexico to which to establish the plague. This, with southern California, will give slaves a wide field across the continent, and barcives liberty forever! The latest seventeen days:

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PORTLAND, (ME.) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1851.

TERRITORIAL POWER OF CONGRESS.

The following brief statement of facts shows the power of Congress, in the course of its history, to regulate slavery, and that the modern doctrine of "Non-interference" is as violative of national honor as it is of justice and humanity. Servile politicians are seeking to induce the people to give up this vital power and let slavery sweep. Will they do it?

If Congress has the power to legislate at all for one territory, (and that power is exercised every day,) it surely has the power to keep slavery out of it, as the majority should govern, and all others contented to obey.

Mr. Jefferson, in the Congress of the Confederation, March 1, 1784, reported the memorable provision against slavery—yes, as far back as 1774, in the original Convention he said:

"The introduction of domestic slavery is the greatest object of desire in these colonies."

George Washington, in favor of the Proviso of the Province and in his letter to R. Morris, April 12, 1788, he maintained that it was the only proper and effectual mode to arrest this evil:

"In April, 1788, an act was passed establishing a colony for slaves in Georgia."

Madison, Gerry, and Dr. Franklin advocated this doctrine in Congress, March, 1789.

In 1800, an act was passed dividing Louisiana into two territories, preserving her government, and prohibiting the importation of slaves.

The slaves of Louisiana were extended over Mississippi and Alabama. No one denied the right to govern our territories.

In the Missouri compromise, this principle was extended to all the territory north of 36° 30' (30 mil.). Have we not the same power?

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Consequently, Oregon's right to regulate the power of the slaves in Oregon is as valid as that of the slaves in Texas.

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Admitting the power to legislate for the territory at all, surrenders the argument, if Congress can say you shall not, she can say you must.

As in the Ominibus measure, so inexplicable is the combined boast among many of the intelligent classes of our country, that the South, that they took part in the fight at Camargo, that they had something to gain by it.

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THE DUMB CHILD.

*She is my only girl;—no, not me!—
I asked for a son, but got a girl instead;
For an only child, I’m bound to bring me a
son, or else I’ll be left with nothing more.
The shade of your poor person fills the gift in me;*

Oh, many a soft tear!

*I used to sing that little tune, just then,
To sing it over again, and again, and again;
And bairns like me, they’re bound to sing me,*

Least she might wake to song;

And bairns like me, they’re bound to sing me,

Least she might wake to song;

Alas! needless care! I might have let them play;

“Twas long ere I believed!

That this one daughter might not speak to me;

Wanted, a son, but got a girl instead;

How willingly I’d have given up the boy;

Vain Love was then the unning name of Fair;

And could I have known it, I’d have staved to death.

Out of the house I’d fly,

For one short hour, till her tongue might teach;

To call me mother, in the broken speech;

Alas! those short days never may come again;

Those never-to-be days never may come again;

To watch our lips, as though on other words she knew;

Those never-to-be days never may come again;

I’ve watched her looking in the fire,

To the bright flames, with such a weary eye;

With such a meaning in her eye,

That I could almost weep;

The singing of the fire, the crackling cords,

And the long pent up thoughts down her heart.

The song of bird and bee,

The chirr of the bees, dreams, and groans,

All the air around me, all the world around me,

Are woe and woe!

The face is very fair;

Her blue eyes beat out that mould;

The soft white hair, w’o, w’o, which in waves of gold,

Alas! this lovely temple closed must be,

Fair! for who else could it harm?

With him the world would be lost;

She had a small tear, a gentle way,

Touched at her heart, thought I had the fear,

That even her love must its charm destroyed.

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